

# J. I. MACBEAN

TELEGRAMS }  
and } AMERSHAM 954  
TELEPHONE }



MANOR LODGE,  
CHESHAM BOIS,  
BUCKS.

England.

28th January 1952.

Silas M. Newton Esqr.  
Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I am prompted to write to you, asking Frank M. Scully to forward this letter, on account of certain paragraphs in his book "Behind The Flying Saucers" which related to certain work you had done in the Electro-Magnetic prospecting field.

From those details that were set down by Scully I presume your instruments relate to the distant reception of terrestrial or tellurial waveforms of a very short wavelength - possibly even some harmonic or 'beat-frequency' combination with Gamma Rays, Incredible as this latter may seem it would appear to be supported by the result of experiments with sensitised film exposed to the affects of 'Ground' rays during the hours of darkness.

I was very interested to read that it appeared that these rays or radiations were unable to be received at a distance of much over thirty miles and also of W. Russell's explanation of this by natural laws. I cannot agree that this figure is anywhere near the limit of distance for the reception of \*electro-magnetic\* waves given off by all forms of matter and I append copies of affidavits relating to two tests where the distances were around 115 and 250 miles respectively, and in the case of the gold deposits these were of a very low order of ore value. Neither of the areas searched were known to the operatives concerned but of course it is difficult to avoid the suspicions of others that this was not so. You perhaps will already know that this might be possible.

For a considerable period of time I have been making researches into the nature of the forces, (physical without a doubt,) acting upon and interpretable by, some 'Sensitive' subjects such as water and mineral 'Dowsers', with a view to a fuller understanding of the characteristics of the micro-waveforms that undoubtedly are responsible for the feelings engendered in this type of subject, and the significance of which they are only able to appreciate after a good deal of empiric research of a purely personal nature, since it is no easier to measure a 'feel' than it is to measure a 'smell'.

\* Or the <sup>very</sup> sound Heterodyning 'beat' affect of these on waves of other length.



This science, ~~as~~ 'Dowsing', or should we call it an art, has therefore always been based on descriptions and not figures and Science cannot progress around descriptions unless the objects of these can be isolated and measured and tabulated.

A number of centres of research on these forces are now established and instrumental detection of such forces is now an accomplished fact and I am hoping shortly that it will be accepted generally and in scientific circles that a 'Dowsers' reactions are caused by purely physical manifestations, i.e. wavelengths and waveforms, which will be understood, measured and their cause known.

Considerable tests over a period of time with one outstandingly 'sensitive' subject have proved some quite outstanding results of which the two attached are basical simple samples, and all of which, if sufficient support were forthcoming, are capable of complete Instrumental duplication. At the moment the best that can be done by instruments is ~~measurement of detection~~ of waveforms instrumentally, but utilising a human 'sensitive' as the 'Receiving Aerial' circuit but it is hoped shortly to replace this by a form of Radio Electrometer as the detector component. When this has been achieved, at the moment that does not seem far off, progress in this field should prove to be very rapid.

I attach some notes, prepared after a survey of known experiments carried out in various fields of work and based on Radionics and Radiesthesia. These stretch right across from normal Water 'Dowsing' to the realm of medical applications, but all are based on the interpretation of natural 'radiations'. That is I am sure that all are based, whether that is appreciated by all the operatives or not, on the fact that reception of an etheric wave radiation is being achieved, either by human or instrumental means. whichever applies.

Complete data as to these waveforms is at present unknown as in the case of 'Smells' but in many ways we know more about the former already, in spite of the fact that man has appreciated the existence of the latter for countless thousands of years.

It is believed that these etheric and telurial waves (or compounded frequencies of both) have some distinct relation to the atomic weights of the matter which is receiving them, imparting its own characteristic waveform upon same and re-propagating them again, rather as the Spectroscope receives white light and sends it on its way in its constituent parts by colour.

Most of this basic research is being carried out in 'Penny Lots' by small groups of amateur enthusiasts each occupied by his own little problem. There is no commercial support of any kind nor seem any official departments to be interested. If this research were planned to provide the answers to known problems and adequately



Supported financially, by those most likely to benefit from this, such as mining and oil producing concerns, then progress would be rapid. At present the practical application of the knowledge gained and stored is not being built into suitable equipment due in most instances to lack of funds, and while little interest is being evinced in this type of work by those Companies most likely to benefit by this knowledge, equipment is unlikely to be made if no market exists.

A preliminary survey, by Radiasthetic methods, could be made to eliminate vast areas of unsuitable territory where a given type of matter was being searched for and the attention of the 'On Site' specialists drawn to those parts indicated as being the most promising. Furthermore quantitative as well as qualitative analyses being possible would avoid exploratory wells or shafts in areas where the resultant recovery would not be likely to pay for the initial costs.

If only a minute fraction of the capital, sunk daily in proving that Gold, Oil and other minerals do not exist in payable quantities where the experts expected that they might, was utilised to support a properly planned research programme into these phenomena of natural waveforms, which are so easily 'felt' by many 'Sensitives', then the subsequent advance in Geophysics should prove startling.

Why cannot you arrange that some of your Corporations support a systemised programme of research along these lines. Sufficient data exists in this country and many countries in Europe to give this body, if indeed it ever came into being, quite a programme to start with.

Yours faithfully,



J. I. MacBean.



23.2.50.

Memorandum on a test carried <sup>out</sup> to prove  
certain claims made by Mr. J. I. MacBean  
that "Matter" can be located at long range.

In order to convince observers of these claims Mr. MacBean suggested that a 25" O.S. map of any area of Great Britain be supplied to him and on it would be plotted the existence (if any) of underground streams of water within the area of any such map supplied.

An area in the vicinity of Stoke Charity in Hampshire was chosen, since this was known to one of the proposed observers. 25" O.S. maps of this area were therefore supplied to Mr. MacBean. These were thereupon taken away and returned by Mr. MacBean to Roney & Co. with the underground streams marked upon same in blue pencil where these were claimed by him to exist.

On Thursday, 12th January, Sir Basil Tangye, Mr. E. R. Roney and Mr. Graham Nicoll as observers, together with Mr. MacBean and his partner Captain H. I. Halliday proceeded, with the Rev. C. R. Hall (an independent Water Dowser put forward by the Water Dowser's Association) to the site in question to check on the markings put upon the original maps supplied by Mr. MacBean, and since held by Roney & Co. For the purpose of the test duplicate plain copies of these maps were supplied and the Water "Dowser" was asked to proceed in that locality along stretches of road which intersected at approximately right angles, the underground streams of this area, claimed to exist at the points marked, and to indicate where he found such streams, if any, to ~~xxxx~~ be.

The plain maps were then marked accordingly.

On comparing the two sets of maps it was seen that at all points marked in blue on the original copies, the Water Dowser had also indicated the presence of water within 5 yards of the points originally indicated.

It was only possible at one point to check physically as to the presence of water, as indicated on the original map marked. At this point water did actually exist within five yards of the point indicated and the computed depth was only two feet in error for an actual true depth of 68 feet.

These results were claimed to be based on computations carried out at over 115 miles distance from the site visited.

Signed E. R. Roney.

Roney & Co. (Solicitors)  
42 New Broad Street,  
London, E.C.3.



31. March 1950.

Memorandum on a visit made to North Wales to check whether certain areas contained gold bearing ores, which positions had been indicated to me on a map as having been plotted from a considerable distance by new methods employed by J.I. MacBean.

On a date sometime towards the end of September or early October, (this can easily be checked although I cannot recall this off-hand at the moment) having known something about Mr. MacBean's claims of long range location I proceeded with him by car from London area to North Wales where he had indicated and marked on a map certain small areas that he claimed should contain gold bearing ores.

Having certain friends connected with the mining industry I thought that, if assays of samples from these areas proved promising, I might be able to introduce financial support to commercial<sup>ly</sup> these deposits. Naturally enough I wished to be present when the samples, if any, were collected.

Having reached the Barmouth area at an hour too late to visit any sites during daylight we motored on and spent the night at Criccieth. Next morning we proceeded by car to near the points indicated on Mr. MacBean's maps (6" O.S. series) and then continued on foot. Within a very short time of reaching the first area indicated samples were obtained that appeared to contain fine gold and these were marked as to site collected and then we proceeded in the car to two further sites where the same procedure was carried out.

The return to London was made the same afternoon and on the following morning, a Monday, a visit was made to the Geological Museum, South Kensington where some of the samples from each site were lodged for their expert opinion. On receipt of their reply that these samples were, in fact, gold bearing to some extent we submitted these, on the advice of the Geological Museum, to an accredited firm of Assayers in London. Their assay showed that in some instances the gold content was nearly 2 dwts per ton.

In view of the rather low grade of these ores and the possibility that the area containing these were of rather a small nature I did not think that they would be a reasonably commercial proposition to put up to my mining connections, and for this reason nothing further was done in the matter,

Signed. D.E. Fox.

15 Chesil Court,  
Chelsea, London, S.W.3.



It seems to have been agreed by many eminent scientists that all matter vibrates and that the component atoms of a given type of matter have a definite frequency in maintaining their own state of vibratory equilibrium.

If this assumption is taken as correct then it would seem that the ratio of various types of atomic vibrations may in fact have a distinct relation to their atomic weight ratios.

A mineral atom is an association of wave virtues and electro-magnetic manifestations which in spreading through space seem able to pass through most obstacles composed of atoms having other wavelengths. The possibility, however, of being able to pick up any of these comparatively weak signals alone, by means of any present type equipment, at any great distance seems a remote one.

In fact there remains to be considered an existing outside source of vibratory character which suffers a ~~W~~idiurnal variation and which thus the writer has put down as originating either from the sun or being possibly some other form of Cosmic radiation affected by the sun. This latter appears to be composed of a mass of different wavelengths or frequency covering the whole range of wavelengths associated with terrestrial types of matter.

This latter source of vibration acts as a powerful carrier wave when associated with the vibrations given off by terrestrial atoms in that both combine to produce a distinctive beat frequency due to the heterodyning effect of the two superimposed wavelengths. The beat frequency produced upon the powerful background signal, or carrier wave, bears a characteristic that can be directly associated with one type of atom and one alone. Similarly other beat



frequencies of different wavelength, if we can call it that, relate to different types of matter each one of a distinct characteristic also.

The possibility of picking up these far more powerful carrier waves, each imprinted with the characteristic of the type of matter whose frequency, <sup>which</sup> when associated with that of the carrier wave, produces such a distinct identifiable beat, is now very considerably improved. In fact these vibrations can only be measured at a distance when superimposed on such a more powerful carrier wave. Furthermore there appears no good reason why such a carrier wave should not be synthesised or replaced by a man made equivalent to replace the natural carrier, which suffers from, at present, unpredictable variations. The latter entails frequent repetition checks to ascertain the accurate position of any specific mass of matter being searched for.

The measurement of the beat frequencies of samples of different types of matter, when in association with a carrier, or Master wave, can be carried out by normal test trials under controlled conditions. The reversal of this procedure will allow one to identify any received signal against the subsequent tabulated index.

The beat frequencies do not in themselves provide sufficient information about the frequencies of the two component radiations that cause these beats, to identify each component part. For the purpose of long range detection of matter such identification is, luckily, not necessary since it is the beat frequency only of each type of atom, in association with the master wave, that we need to identify. This can be carried out as described above.

An interesting article by J.J. O'Neil appearing in



The New York Herald Tribune of October 1st 1945 describes the operation of the new Cyclotron built by the G.E.C. at Schenectady, N.Y., and named the Belatron. This apparatus weighs 300 tons and applies a super-intense magnetic field to a prefabricated stream of electrons which it accelerates almost to the speed of light. In their final energy inflated state, after extreme magnetic acceleration, the electrons appear to be unable to hold all the energy imparted to them and give out intermittent blasts of excess energy at regular intervals.

This appears to be the first time that artificial cosmic rays have been manufactured and the emissions constitute ultra-short radio waves in the infra-red range. If the frequency of these waves does depend, as appears to have been proved by experiment, on the atomic number of the matter involved, then it seems certain that any search instrument used will be bombarded by waves of many different frequencies at the same time, and the problem of finding the exact type of matter searched for becomes, therefore, one of exact and selective tuning-in to the energy frequency of that matter. As already described samples can be used for this purpose and thus the whole problem resolves itself into one of a steady, albeit tedious, programme of purely empiric research.

The problems relating to the exact means of measurement of direction finding and range calibration, and also the associated problems of interference and signal-fade as well as the wider subject of complete translation of the received signals does not come within the orbit of these short notes.